

Amusements and Meetings To-Night.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—"Norma."
 BOOTH THEATRE.—"Sardinia."
 FIFTH AVENUE.—"The Two Orphans."
 GRAND OPERA HOUSE.—"Uncle Tom's Cabin."
 NIBLO'S GARDEN.—"The Two Orphans."
 PARK THEATRE.—"The Two Orphans."
 ST. FRANCIS MINISTERS.
 ST. PASTOR'S NEW THEATRE.—Varieties.
 TONY'S THEATRE.—Varieties.
 UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—"The Two Orphans."

ACADEMY OF DESIGN.—Day and Evening: Centennial Loan Exhibition.
 AMERICAN INSTITUTE.—Day and Evening: Annual Fair.
 GILMORE'S GARDENS.—Concert.
 JEROME PARK.—Fall Racing Meeting.
 LINCOLN CLUB.—Mass Meeting.
 METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART.—Day and Evening: Centennial Loan Exhibition.

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HOLMAN'S AGENT AND LIVER PAD.
 METHEUN, Mass., June 30, 1876.
 W. F. KIDDER & Co., 30 John St., N. Y.
 The undersigned, who are the sole agents of HOLMAN'S AGENT PAD, the one I got before works like a charm.
 Respectfully yours,
 A. H. CONSWELL.

T. M. STEWART, the STEAM CARRY CLEANER,
 320 Seventh Ave., send for circulars.

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 TRIBUNE is in the Tribune Building, Belmont Ave., Centennial
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 trains, boats, or hotels in which it is usually sold, will
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 at 1528 Broadway, cor. 51st St., or 308 W. 23d St., cor. 8th Ave.

New-York Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1876.

WITH SUPPLEMENT.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.—Gen. Tchernayeff has an army of 120,000 men; he intends driving Fash's army into Kraschewat Mountains. It is reported that the Abyssinians have captured Ruti Pasha and his staff. The Right Hon. Robert Lowe advocates the immediate reassembling of the British Parliament.

DOMESTIC.—Less confident predictions are now being made as to the result in Indiana by both parties; in Ohio greater Democratic strength is being concentrated. Joseph Warren of Buffalo, President of the State Associated Press, is dead. Gen. Babcock has been discharged, the jury rendering a verdict of not guilty. James Lick, the California philanthropist, is dead.

CITY SUMMARY.—A union between Tammany and anti-Tammany is not expected by politicians, and separate conventions will probably be held. The congratulatory Centennial address adopted by 60,000 Irishmen will be presented to President Grant this week by O'Connor Power, who is now in this city. Important transfers of police inspectors and captains were made, and two sergeants were promoted to be captains. A Fulton-st. jewelry store was robbed of \$18,000, by burglars, who cut through the wall. Gold, 110 1/4, 110 1/2, 110. Gold value of the legal-tender dollar is the cent, 90 1/2 cents. Stocks active, in spots higher, closing weak.

THE WEATHER.—THE TRIBUNE'S local observations indicate partly cloudy weather. In this city yesterday the day was cool, dry, and bracing, with scattered clouds; thermometer, 52°, 57°, 52°.

THE TRIBUNE EXTRA No. 35 (THE TRIBUNE Guide to the Exhibition) is for sale on all the principal trains arriving at and departing from New-York and Philadelphia, and the report to this office of any failure to obtain it from the train newsstand will be considered as a favor. It will be sent to any address, postpaid, on receipt of the price, 10 cents in sheet form, or 25 cents in pamphlet.

Prof. Huxley's views on the subject of evolution are still the uppermost topic in Sunday sermons. Our readers who have read his lectures will be glad to see what is said on the other side.

Attorney-General Taft is not only a Republican with liberal views, but a fearless, fair-minded man. And Attorney-General Taft says that "a solid South for the Democracy implies fraud and intimidation in its worst form."

None of the many congratulations upon our hundredth birthday will be received, it is safe to say, with more warmth of welcome than those which Mr. O'Connor Power brings us from the Irish people. The address, which is to be presented to President Grant in a day or two, gives an interesting review of the relations of the two countries.

Gen. Babcock's acquittals have one great advantage. They are so clearly foreseen that a prejudiced public, led beforehand to believe that he might possibly have been guilty of some little thing or other, are spared any great shock of surprise. There were people who were surprised, however. The friends and employees of the accused, including perhaps half of the jury, could not, we are informed, conceal their astonishment and their joy. Gen. Babcock has been a close student of the jury system, and will now be at liberty to take orders for vindications.

Everything indicates that Serbia is resolved to prolong the war until Spring, when it will be more convenient for Russia to come to her aid. From a military point of view Serbia has nothing to lose by this course, since Winter will impede military operations, and render it

difficult for the Turks to hold the ground they have won. In its political aspect delay favors the Serbian policy, while it adds to the embarrassments of the Porte. Already Prince Milan may count on the English Liberals as his allies. Should Mr. Gladstone come into power the Serbians would undoubtedly have the moral influence of Great Britain in their favor. This contingency is worth taking into account.

A week more of working days, and each of the five States of Ohio, Indiana, Georgia, West Virginia, and Colorado will have given a pretty sure indication of the direction in which its electoral vote will be cast. A full list of candidates and comparative majorities will be found on another page. From Indiana word comes that both parties are now anxious rather than boastful, and are conceding everywhere that the majority either way is likely to be small. That the Democrats should have come to this pass, in a State represented on their National ticket, and which they claimed up to the last moment by a large majority, is at least a hopeful sign.

Encouraged by their success last Spring, the Abyssinians are again harassing the Egyptians. They recently captured Massowah—the Khedive's base of supplies—and two of his steamers. This time they are reported to have made prisoners of Rathi Pasha and his staff. Rathi is a Circassian, who won distinction on the battle-field, but rashly attempted to shoot himself because he had been publicly insulted by Said Pasha, the late Viceroy. Although he was commander-in-chief, the direction of the last campaign devolved on Gen. Loring, who, with several other American officers, directed the movements of the expeditionary army. It is probable, therefore, that the captured "staff" includes Gen. Loring and other Americans. In that event, Gen. Stone, who is in Cairo, will no doubt do all he can to secure the release of his countrymen, but at best their position must be critical.

Savings bank depositors seem to have come back to their sober senses, and the symptoms of a general run that had developed themselves have nearly disappeared. In fact, there was much less to alarm depositors generally in the recent suspension of two banks than might at first sight appear. Both banks closed their doors voluntarily, taking this action for the protection of depositors. In both the proportion of loss seems likely to be small, and much smaller than it would probably have been if the banks had gone on in the hope of living through. The withdrawal of these banks cannot affect others save in the possible loss of public confidence; and the decrease in the number is itself an approach to a healthier state of things. There has been at no time any need of so many banks as we have had, and there will not be so many hereafter. A business that has been considerably overdone may thus be brought within its legitimate limits.

Ten years ago the Republican party of Kentucky had no organized existence. Then, and even after its organization, it was scarcely more than a little band of earnest men, who bore much for conscience' sake, and who had the courage to remain steadfast to Republican principles, though on "the dark and bloody ground" that was the very stronghold of unconstructed and unconquered Democracy. Now it is an organization casting nearly 100,000 votes, and actually aspiring to the control of the strongest of all the Democratic States. An interesting account of this rapid growth in the Republican party, and of the spirit of the Democracy—which, as is usually the case, is all the more bitter because it did none of the fighting—is given by a correspondent on another page. The conclusion is easily drawn from his observations that the people on the other side of the Ohio may have some reason for the alarm at the prospect of a solid South which they seem especially to feel.

THE TRUE POLICY OF THE SOUTH.

Where are the leaders of the South? What has become of its genius in statesmanship? Once so powerful, the South lies crushed under burdens, bound hand and foot, here by thieving adventurers, there by the most turbulent and brutal of its people, incompetent to apply any remedy for knavery except massacre. Is there in all the South no man to show its people that the alliance with Democracy is fatal as the fabled shirt of Nessus? Or for the pitiful tenderness of Northern Democrats, the South would not have been hurried into a disastrous rebellion. Even after Gettysburg and Vicksburg had made the end certain, lying hopes fed by Northern Democrats beguiled the South to prolong the war, and to give thousands of precious lives a needless sacrifice. As soon as the war was over, common sense would have accepted free labor and impartial suffrage as inevitable results, and aimed by kindness and justice to divide the colored vote. But Democracy promised to defeat reconstruction and negro suffrage, and so the blind South spent five years in sowing dragon's teeth by consolidating the colored vote. Has not the South men who can see the folly of being thus dragged down, year after year, by a stupid, blundering, and reactionary party? It is high time for the best and most intelligent men of the South to break away from this fatal alliance, and to imitate no longer the shipwrecked Irishman who lashed himself for safety to the anchor.

The Democratic party is hated by the colored men for its brutish hostility to their rights. It is profoundly distrusted by the Union men of the North, because it was the party of disaffection during the war. Fastened to that party, the best men at the South are powerless with the colored voters at home. If they suffer the lawless white element to overpower the colored vote, the shot-guns make ten Republican votes in Maine for every one they kill in Alabama. The instant a solid South appears behind the Democratic party, Union men of the North come together by instinct, as they did when Sumter fell. They are not ready, they never will be ready, until the dead are forgotten, to deliver the Union over to this alliance of those who hissed the flag with those who fought it. So both go down together, and will, again and again. Memory of rebellion and distrust of Democracy intensify each other. How much longer will the better class at the South be thus dragged by Democracy in the ditch of defeat?

The clear policy of the best and most intelligent men of the South is now, as it has been ever since the war, to unite in some way, by party reorganizations or through party alliances, with the dominant classes at the North—the classes that carried the country through the war, and were sure to govern it afterward. Such an alliance THE TRIBUNE has constantly sought to promote. It strove for it under the white banner of Greely in 1872. When that went down it hoped that the South, having failed to draw out to itself the

better elements of the Republican party, might attain the same end by going in to them. For that reason we earnestly advised the Southern electors who could not, in December, 1872, record their votes for the dead Greeley, to cast them for the regular Republican candidates, throw themselves upon the generosity and patriotic impulses of the Republican masses, reinforce thus the wishes of the oldest and best leaders of that party, and establish a claim to be heard and heeded in the party councils. Other advice prevailed, and the opportunity was lost. Every opportunity since has been lost. All along the best men at the South should have seen, by this time surely they must see, surely Col. Lamar and Randall Gibson and like brave and true men have long seen, that alliance with a disaffected faction at the North inevitably revives the memory of the war, causes their sincerity to be distrusted, deprives them of all power to help their own section, makes every political effort by them seem an attempt to unfurl once more the furling banner, and so dooms them to sure defeat. On the other hand, not only is the most liberal, intelligent, and progressive element at the North to be found in the dominant party, but that party itself needs the very aid which the best Southerners alone can give. It sadly needs intelligent, responsible, and patriotic leadership for its Southern vote, and the information and influence respecting its Southern policy, which trusted friends of character and standing might supply. In every party there are two elements. The better, more liberal, and progressive element in the Republican party might have been retained in full control had the better class of Southern men given it their aid. By such union the war would be buried and the colored vote would no longer be left wholly to the guidance of inferior men. With great joy Union men at the North would see affairs at the South directed by those whose ability and worth make them the natural leaders in that section; their counsel would be welcomed; their statements would be heard; the best element of the Republican party would gladly help such men to supplant the worthless persons who have captured its organization in some States. The best men at the South, no longer doomed to defeat and impotence, would have immeasurable power to bring relief to the people of that section.

What does the South need? Order, diversification of industry, education, immigration, capital. Then let it be remembered that the Republican party plants free schools wherever it prevails, encourages skilled labor, invites immigration. It is the party of law and order, and of public honor, and gives that abiding confidence without which capital is invited in vain. The best men at the South know what that section needs. Keenly they feel its wants. Do they not see that their natural alliance is with the dominant party which embraces the most liberal, intelligent, and progressive people of the North? Have they not the sense to see that Democracy is not the party of order, free schools, skilled labor, and advancing public credit? If blind to this, at least they can feel that Democracy helps them only to sure defeat. Are there not statesmen of the South who long for the day when the war may not enter into every political campaign, and block the path of every reform? By this time, surely, they can see that a Democratic nomination, backed by a solid South, rouses all the animosities of the war. If this fed and fanned, year after year, the embers of that great conflagration will die out never. What form of sectionalism can be more dangerous? A solid South, and only three Northern States to be carried by fraud or bribery! In proportion to the peril is the swift uprising of the loyal North. Has no Southern leader the statesmanship to seek help for the South from those who conquered in the war? Must they always be seeking help from the impotent faction which was beaten there and has been beaten ever since? The more solid the South, with Democracy, the more sure the defeat. Southern statesmen can do no greater service to the people of that unhappy section or to the country, than to bury the Democratic party in the same grave with the lost cause.

THE SERBIAN DILEMMA.

The English journals, up to the 21st ult., come to us crowded with reports of popular meetings in regard to the Eastern question. One of the most important was held at Glasgow, the Lord Provost presiding and the Duke of Argyll making the leading speech, which was, of course, a fierce arraignment of the Government's policy. Mr. Baring's report, which is now published in full, does not differ sufficiently from Mr. Eugene Schuyler's, so far as the outrages in Bulgaria are concerned, to mitigate the popular indignation or justify in any way the former attitude of the Government. The feelings of the English people are so deeply aroused that they even seem impatient of the explanations offered. They have decided, once for all, that England's rejection of the memorandum of the Berlin Conference was a blunder which has wrought great evil, the end whereof is not yet.

Transfer this humane and generous protest against Turkish crime to Russia; add to it the ties of blood and religious faith; strengthen it with the traditional policy of the nation, and we may imagine how much more deep and intense is the feeling among the Russian people. Alexander II. may write a pacific letter to the Emperor of Austria, and instruct his representatives at other courts to unite earnestly in the effort to establish a basis of peace; but, autocrat as he is, he will not dare refuse to receive such warlike addresses as that sent by the town of Nicolaieff, or to prevent the migration of armed Cossacks toward Serbia. The popular excitement in Russia can no more be repressed than in England. This simple fact, we believe, will explain much that seems contradictory in our daily advices from Europe. The recent independent action of Serbia and Montenegro, therefore, greatly complicates the situation. By prolonging the contest it gives time for the popular sympathy of Russia to come forward as an increasing element therein, while the popular sympathy of England, already moved so earnestly in the same direction, will for a time prevent aid being extended to Turkey.

One contingency may put an end to this dilemma. Serbia's course has been willful rather than well-considered, and her present stake may be lost. The first resumption of hostilities has evidently brought her no encouraging success, and the proclamation of Prince Milan, as King, at such a moment, is a ludicrous defiance. Moreover, Gen. Tchernayeff is not even original in his manner of proclamation. He imitates Garibaldi, who after conquering Naples, first saluted Victor Emanuel as "King of Italy," when the two met at Teano. Let Tchernayeff first reconquer Serbia for Milan, before getting up his dramatic scene! The only thing which will justify the present position of Serbia to the world is—

immediate success. There has already been too much of unnecessary bloodshed and devastation. If the Serbian armies are strong enough to push the Turks back over the border, and become invaders in their turn, they may win more than they dream of by advancing at once. If they merely mean a demonstration for the sake of effect, they will forfeit much of the sympathy they have hitherto received. The world admires a brave and enduring, but not a tricky and swaggering race.

WHISTLING.

There is nothing more impressive than minute precision in a prediction. The Hon. E. K. Appar is Secretary of the Democratic State Committee. At the meeting at the Cooper Union the other night he showed an acquaintance truly surprising with the present condition of public opinion in the State. Indeed, it seems almost impossible to resist the force of Mr. Appar's arithmetic. He was able to declare that already the Democrats have gained 15 votes in each of the 1,861 election districts outside of New-York and Brooklyn. This would give just 27,915 fresh converts to Tilden and Hendricksism, as we must call it, since Mr. Charles Francis Adams assures us that it isn't Democracy. We are surprised at Mr. Appar's moderation. Why not say 50,000 converts?—would not that be more potential and sound prettier! However, we promise not to complain, if only Mr. Appar will give us the name of the Twenty-Seven-Thousand-Nine-Hundred-and-Fifteenth acquisition. It would not be much of a particular, but it would be better than nothing. We waive the 27,914 others and call for the name of the latest regenerated unit.

But the loudest whistling is kept up at the rooms of the Democratic State Committee. They tell every inquiring visitor there that thousands upon thousands of Republicans are rushing to the support of Tilden. Lovely letters from all parts of the State report 10 acquisitions in this town, and 8 in that; and how everywhere the very oldest Republicans are knocking at the doors of Tilden clubs and begging to be let in. In one town, 2 merchants and 1 carpenter! In another, 1 clergyman! In a third, 2 farmers, 2 tanners, 1 butcher, 2 artists, and 1 doctor! The last acquisition seems to us the most timely of all.

The votes on the railways and steamboats will be coming in presently—Tilden, 208; Hayes, 1—that will be about the usual proportion of these unofficial returns. Old politicians know precisely the value of these beautiful brags. They come as regularly at every election as the banners and the torches. It is a peculiarity of State Committees that they always confidently expect to carry all before them, and the more desperate the chance, the louder, as we have always noticed, the whistling! All the Democratic candidates for the Presidency for many years have been elected (in their own newspapers) and have missed nothing except the majority and the inauguration. It is only on election day that the converted merchants and doctors and clergymen turn up missing. We do not expect to announce the election of Tilden and Hendricks any more than the combustion of the Hudson River; but we promise to record both events honestly, should they occur. See TRIBUNE ALMANAC for 1877.

SOLDIERS AS CITIZENS.

The Union Soldiers' and Sailors' Reform Association have issued an address to their former comrades, advising them to vote for Tilden and Hendricks. They charge the supporters of Gov. Hayes with "a desire to rekindle the old war feeling of animosity," and they accuse the Grand Army of the Republic most unjustly, and we must say most unfavourably, with permitting itself "to be made to subserve the purposes of engendering sectional strife and perpetuating Radical 'Republican misrule.'" This is a serious indictment. The author of this address must have known that old soldiers have had reasons in past years for not voting with the Democrats, or at least for not supporting a good many Democratic candidates. Considering the facts of history, the veteran has reasons also for distrusting Gov. Tilden either personally or as the representative of the Democratic party. But we put this point for the present out of the discussion. There are other considerations which are more pertinent and timely.

It appears to us that these members of the Union Soldiers' and Sailors' Reform Association are doing the very thing which they deprecate in others. The true way, according to the theory of these gentlemen, would be to have no such association at all; and so, to prove how sincere they are in their opinions, they immediately form one of the kind, and make Fighting General Joe Hooker the President thereof. When men tell us that a particular kind of political organization is dangerous, and at the same moment proceed to form a political organization of precisely that kind, though we may try to respect their motives, it will be hard work to respect their intelligence. The brave veterans of the "Reform Association" should have forgotten that they were ever soldiers and should quietly have become absorbed by the Democratic party, with "O no, we'll never mention it!" as their last distinct and personal intimation. Instead of this, as soldiers of the Union, they form a society, and then expect everybody to forget that the Union has ever been in danger!

What the Reform Association may properly do, the G. A. R. may properly do. They have their own opinion of the candidates, considered in the light of the past and of the present. Nobody, it seems to us, has drained the cup of Lethe—so far as our own observation goes, it is a very remembering time.

WORK YET TO BE DONE AT HELL GATE.

People who viewed the great explosion from Ward's Island thought that an excess of precaution was taken in keeping them back from the water's edge, and away from a more easily position on the island which would have been nearer Hallett's Reef. There was, however, a danger in this position additional to that caused by its nearness to the 52,000 pounds of explosive material. Midway between those spectators and the Astoria shore, another package of dynamite lay beneath the waters; not comparable in quantity to the total of the charges in the mine, but sufficient if in one mass to do a great deal of execution when exploded, and perhaps to render perilous a position on the nearest point of Ward's Island. It had been considered as among the possibilities that the smaller mass might have been exploded by the concussion from the larger one. They were perhaps 250 yards apart. It is another evidence of the thoroughness with which the explosives at Hallett's Reef were confined to their work there, that no ef-

fect on the smaller body of dynamite was produced. It remained to be exploded by more direct means last Saturday.

The object of this smaller work is to reduce the surface of Frying-Pan Rock. The need for this reduction is quite as imperative, if large vessels are to take the Sound passage, as was the work at Hallett's Point. All three of the paths through Hell Gate—the Eastern, the Middle, and the Main Ship Channel—converge near the Frying-Pan; there is only nine feet of water over it at low tide. Pilots steering large vessels between it and Hallett's Reef have frequently called to mind the adage that compares the frying-pan and the fire. Gen. Newton uses excellent judgment in beginning work on this rock promptly. This reduced, the dangers of Hell Gate will be materially diminished. Next, it is said, Flood Rock will be attacked. That obstruction, being visible at low water, seems to even a transient observer to be very much in the way. It is nearly on a line from the extremity of Hallett's Point to the foot of Ninth-st., and about 230 yards from the Astoria shore. It manifestly narrows the approach from the south to what it is now the fashion to call "New-ton's Channel." A great deal of work will be necessary at Flood Rock, as it has a considerable area. But it is pleasant to notice that not only was the great initiatory work well done, but also the minor undertakings are begun in the order in which they are most needed.

LIBRARY DEVELOPMENT.

A great library, to the ordinary visitor, is a catacomb of books, "laid on the shelf," and requiring only the occasional whisk of the dust-brush—a place of leisurely quiet, wherein the few monkish librarians, unvisited by the dust-brush, live out their somnolent lives. To the librarian himself, scholar, general, and man of business in one, it is the busiest of workshops and of counting-rooms, in which, to mention but one detail, an individual account must be kept with each book and with each user of a book. The library is, in a second sense, a great book-keeping establishment, and there are few mercantile houses that could boast such business accuracy as enabled Mr. Winsor to report last year that out of the million circulation of the Boston Public Library—three times the number of volumes it includes—but one copy in ten thousand was lost. The catalogue alone, requiring the headwork and handwork of perhaps a dozen assistants, is a business by itself, as Mr. John Fiske suggests to the public in his paper in the current *Atlantic*. As he replies, accurately, to the typical querist: "We are always 'making a catalogue, and it will never be finished.'" The magnitude of the work, in the larger libraries, may be illustrated by the facts that the catalogue of the British Museum library, with its sixteen hundred elephant folios, must have a library hall by itself, and compels a catalogue of the catalogue; and that Mr. Abbott's card catalogue at Harvard is already fifty-one feet long. A catalogue, moreover, optimizes the perplexities of the universe. Mr. Cutter gives 205 rules, and of these many are mooted points, and the best cure for the reformers who propose to reconstruct society on an "all-embracing" plan would be to set them a-cataloguing. It is a wonder that most librarians do not die from brain fever or suicide!

The growth of our own library system within the century has been remarkable numerically, but still more remarkable in development. In their twenty-six public libraries of 1776, with their 46,000 volumes, the librarian, who gave a medium of his time from some other profession, was little more than a jailer of his books. From the 2,958 public libraries of more than five hundred volumes each, with an aggregate of 12,039,724 volumes, catalogued by the Bureau of Education—the last census recorded 55,680 public and 107,673 private libraries, with a total of 44,539,188 volumes in all—the Boston Public Library may be selected as crowning the system with its highest development. Boston is proud of her schools, but here is the greatest school-house of them all, a true university of the people. With his "Hand-book for Readers," annotated catalogues and other means of influencing readers, Mr. Winsor is the most successful teacher of Boston, and he has for his pupils the population of the whole Hub and its radiating suburbs. How effective this molding influence has been may be seen from the steady growth of the proportion of "the best reading" recorded in successive annual reports. Such men as Mr. Winsor, Mr. Spofford, Mr. Cutler, Mr. Poole, and a dozen more who have won national reputations, have elevated the calling of the librarian to the rank of a profession. The library system is now taking another step forward. There is no calling in which co-operation is more useful or in which it has been less used. A thousand things could be done, under a cooperative arrangement, once for all, where now each library wastes time and money in doing them by itself. A current index to periodical literature, such as Mr. Poole began, may be instituted. Then, too, the experience of one library is in many things the experience of all; it is important that time should be saved from this and given to the *differenda* in which progress is to be made. The librarians have now awakened to all this, and the stimulus of the centennial year seems likely to be more felt by our library system than by any other specific interest.

The Government will soon issue a report on American libraries. In it a score of our foremost librarians give their experience and counsel as to every feature of library economy, and by it the stock of effective library statistics is virtually doubled. It will be recognized abroad as the most comprehensive library volume yet produced, and at home its influence will be to build up many new libraries, and to promote in an unusual degree the effectiveness of those existent. Its compilation was also the occasion of suggesting the national, and now international, conference of librarians, which will open at Philadelphia on Wednesday next. Twenty-two years ago a gathering of the sort was held in this city, but the field seemed not to be ripe for the present work, which is the formation of a permanent national association of librarians. Simultaneous with this movement is the establishment of *The American Library Journal*, as a medium for the continuous exchange of experience and suggestions and a means of centering co-operative work. The many who wonder what librarians should have to talk about may be enlightened by the programme of the conference or the first number of the new monthly, both of which present a variety of papers from foremost librarians. With a cyclopedia, a congress, and a journal, 1876 should leave the library interest well provided. But the system will not be complete until our own metropolis, at present

behind all its sister cities, has a free lending library to vie in friendly rivalry with that of Boston. The Astor and Lenox Libraries on the one side, and the Mercantile on the other, are all good of their kind, but the library of the future is of another sort, and New-York must yet mate its splendid school system, which takes the child almost from its cradle and sends out a college graduate, with a public library worthy of its culture and its wealth.

Some of the Republican oratory in Indiana has been too thoroughly saturated with gore to command the approbation of the most judicious, and THE TRIBUNE has regretted that the exultation over the prospect of a solid South, indulged in by Knights of the Golden Circle, has revived the memories of some previous aims and endeavors of a solid South which might well have been left to slumber. There has been much, however, to commend in the honest and hearty work for Harrison and Hayes, and there was the promise of a sunny future. But it now comes out that the campaign in that State is to be prosecuted by the Republican managers with an accompaniment of Turkish atrocities, and the other morning a reform organ summed up a column of unhappiness quite too mildly when it pronounced this canvass a disgrace to the country. It appears that this dishonor to the national name has not yet been compassed, but it exists potentially in the Republican heart as a malign purpose, and violence, fraud, and bloodshed are to riot through Indiana in October and defeat the unbecoming candidate for Governor. Bribery, false returns, and repeating will be largely practiced, and "the Indianapolis negro, who is as ugly, aggressive, and quarrelsome a specimen of the American citizen as one can conceive of," is to be numerously armed for the purpose of intimidating the cowering Caucasian voter. But, after all, colonization on a scale of Centennial magnificence is to be the potent factor in this nefarious conspiracy. Not only will predatory citizens swarm over the border from circumcised States, but remote ruffianism, including "rowdies and political villains from Philadelphia," and "rascals from New-York" stands in organized readiness to join the invasion. It has been ascertained that the late convention of Boys in Blue was packed with disguised colonists, and Gen. Dix will probably arrive in Indiana in time to vote early and often. "Bands of negroes from Kentucky have been enlisted for a campaign excursion across the Ohio at a dollar and a dollar and a half per diem," and two libidinous ministers of the gospel, both colored, are acting as recruiting officers in this district. There can be no doubt that the details of this latter scheme have been given with circumstantial accuracy, for they were divulged by a modest lady, color not stated, who holds confidential relations with both these evangelists. All this is not in Bulgaria but in Indiana, and it ought to prepare the down-trodden Democracy of that State to endure an indefinite amount of reform. Gov. Hendricks might with propriety adapt his flexible "views" to the situation, and call very loudly upon Mr. Taft or some body else for troops.

Yesterday came in October, fresh, cool, breezy, and bright, with health and strength, and the finest and most innocent of exhilarations in every cubic inch of the atmosphere. There was just enough taste of Winter in the air to render it piquant, and all the influences tended to make the mere act of living a positive pleasure. Of course, on such a Sabbath, all the places of public worship were uncommonly well attended; and the great travel over the suburban lines of railway which has been partially suspended for several Sundays resumed its Summer proportions. Should the weather continue fine, as it probably will, the number of visitors to the Centennial Exhibition will no doubt be very great. There must be a great many people who have postponed their Exhibition trip until this, the most comfortable month in all the year for sight-seeing; while the announcement of the awards will increase rather than diminish the interest with which each object will be regarded.

PERSONAL.

Theirs has returned to Paris, having recruited his health by a long stay at Geneva.

Mme. Anna Bishop has had a legacy of \$5,000 left her by an Australian lady.

The Rev. Dr. Hinsdale began his duties as President of Hobart College at Geneva last Thursday.

Prof. Curtius, the German historian, will pass the Winter in Greece superintending the excavations at Delphi.

The Rev. Dr. Olmstead of the Boston Watchman has sufficiently regained his health to resume his editorial labors.

Mr. George Bancroft, the historian, is staying at Philadelphia studying the Centennial Exhibition. He will be 76 years old to-morrow.

The story that Prof. Goldwin Smith intended to leave this country permanently is pronounced untrue. He proposes to remain in Europe until next Summer, when he will return to America.

Florence Nightingale's sympathies are awakened in behalf of the destitute Bulgarians. She contributes \$50, and makes a touching appeal for prompt succor for the unfortunate.

Zion's Herald denies the report that the late Bishop James left a large property. It says that "it will only be by the wisest management on the part of the executors of his estate that any considerable sum will remain for the family that his widow leaves behind."

A monument to Robert Bruce is to be erected on the site of the old castle at Stirling. It will consist of a colossal statue of the king sheathing his sword in the moment of victory. The design is by Mr. George Cruikshank, and it will be executed by Mr. Andrew O'Riordan, the sculptor of the monument to George Park.

The new Sultan is thus described by a correspondent of *The London Times*: "A long, narrow head, a stern, resolute expression, indicative of energy, of intelligence, an earnest and very pleasurable disposition, a calm countenance of a ruler capable of much good or much evil, but knowing his own mind and determined to have his own will. Then there was an air befitting a high-born man conscious of himself as being on a great mission."

Gen. Meredith Reed, United States Minister to Greece, appears to have made himself highly popular in that country. All the Greek journals unite in speaking of him as the most favorable terms. The Athens *Neologos*, the Government organ, on the departure of Mr. Reed for this country, said: "We participate in the grief expressed by all our contemporaries at the departure of a gentleman who so much loves Greece, as has been proved in many important international circumstances. The news has reached this city that while the Legation of the United States will be preserved here, there has been a financial change only, the affairs of the Minister being reduced to \$5,000. This fact would be altogether different to us and to Greece generally, were there not a danger that it might lead to Gen. Reed's resignation. Such an event would be a public sorrow to all who love Greece, and we trust that those who have thus repudiated the acts of criminals."

The Bishop of Manchester, England, could teach clergymen of other denominations a lesson in liberality. In a recent address, speaking of amusements in general and the theater in particular, he said: "I am not strait-laced in these matters. I want the things that the people will use made free from abuse. There is no one to whom we speak more strongly than I against all those demoralizing agencies which are connected with our theaters. My object is to make our theaters as pure as they can possibly be made."

Lady Burdett Coutts can be said to be the diocesan to do what work I can as the bishop of the diocese in a simple, a rational, and an effective Christianity. I do not care about sects. I don't